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ubilication wish to have rejected articles returned,

Why There Is Universal Confidence in President Roosevelt.

The strength of American securities both in Wall Street and in all foreign bourses is a practical indication of the confidence of the financial world and the world generally that the national policy which brought to this country so great prosperity under President McKinley will continue unchanged by the Administration of his successor.

If the assassination of President McKinley had taken place a year ago it would have caused a disturbance in this country, so far as concerned its financial standing, which would have been violent and might have been prolonged and disastrous. By the reelection of Mr. McKINLEY last November, however, the financial standing of America was put on a foundation of security from which it could be shaken only by the incoming of a President whose policy was doubtful or obviously adverse to his. Since last November this country has awakened the confidence of the world in a fulness unparalleled in our existence. America has become preëminent among the nations of the world and its securities hold a leading place in the markets of the world; it has become the great financial centre of civilization.

The mere reelection of President McKinley both removed all doubts of the permanency of his policy, domestic and foreign, economic and diplomatic, and swept away obstructions to its full and beneficent execution and development. Peace came to the Philippines, in which the revolt of AGUINALDO had only persisted because of a hope that the result of the election would be different. The Cuban question, before provocative of dispute and misgiving, began speedily to proceed toward an amicable and a quieting settlement. The condition of Porto Rico ceased to justify the evil prognostications of the hostile critics of the policy pursued toward the island by the McKinley Administration. The Chinese question, of dangerous possibilities, through the application of the wise and sound American principles of that Administration was settled in a way to enhance respect for the political judgment and to assure the political eminence of this country among the masterful States of the world.

So soon as the election of Mr. McKIN-LEY was assured in the minds of prudent men, even before it had taken place actually, there began an uninterrupted rise in the prices of American securities and also in their intrinsic value. They received at once foremost conideration in the markets of the world.

All that happened as a direct consequence of the reelection of Mr. McKin-LEY. It demonstrated to our own people and to the world that this country was established on a sound and secure political and economical basis by the policy and method of his Administration; and to no one is that demonstration more complete and impressive than to the new President upon whom the assassination of President McKINLEY has suddenly imposed the duties and responsibilities of that now foremost office in the estimation of the practical

President ROOSEVELT, consequently, starts out on his Administration with the course for him to pursue exactly and precisely laid out. He represents the same political party and spirit and policies which were represented by Mr. McKinley; only the instrument is reputation, depends on his fidelity to the sentiment of his party, which is now the substantially unanimous American sentiment. He comes into the office of President at a time when politicerning general and particular national extent unparalleled in our past history. unless in the so-called "era of good feeling" when, in 1820, the second election of MONROE was almost unanimous, there having been only one Electoral or perplexity concerning it in his own mind or in the public mind, at home or world than any other explorer. abroad; and even the spirit and principle to be applied to unexpected questions yet to arise, domestic or of for- and in the Eskimaux as valuable assisteign relations, have been handed down ants in carrying out his enterprises, to him as an inheritance from the was not misplaced. The British espeharmonious and successful McKinley cially have had little faith in sledge dogs

Administration This was so logical and inevitable a consequence that it was not necessary success. He has been the first to utilfor President ROOSEVELT to announce solemnly and emphatically that he carrying out his work, and in spite of would follow carefully the lines laid their shortcomings, he has make these down for him; but it was well that he simple people of invaluable service. He did it; and he has proved his word by his was the first explorer to made Arctic deed, in his retention of the Cabinet animals supply a large part of his food of President McKINLEY.

life has been at a time during which comforts of living and working in the short-sighted political philosophers have Arctic regions; and the large results by her thespian subjects, or is a Chief Exstruggled so strenuously, but so vainly to eradicate from human nature the ineradicable and salutary spirit of partisanship. He represents a positive and an organized political sentiment and purpose. His policy as President can be assumed from the policy of his

ragaries of an individual judgment.

The political confusion that is ineparable from an attempt to discard party direction, leadership and obligation is demonstrated now in the eminently necessary but rudderless movement against the Tammany governits organization has been committed interested motives, but in the multitude of counsels among them there is weari-The objective is plainly defined. the intrinsic character requisite in the man to lead the movement is obvious to everybody, and such a man is easily to be found, yet the committee are at cross purposes as to his selection. It is because they are without the guidance of the political principle which crystallizes in the organization of a distinc-

tive political party. Happy it is, therefore, that President ROOSEVELT is a partisan; not in any narrow sense, but in his recognition that he is the representative of a positive and formulated political policy and theory of government. He is not at sea, with only his honorable impulses to guide him. The chart by which he is to sail his course is before him, and it is familiar to all the world.

### The McKinley Era.

The signs of sympathy from other nations because of the death of President McKinley that have come to us from every corner of Europe are wholly unprecedented, and there is in them almost always the note that signifies a worldwide appreciation of the kindliness and elevation of McKINLEY him-A friendly spirit is aroused self. everywhere by the friendliness universally feit to be at the bottom of the late President's character. But while the quality of this remarkable tribute is due to the world's estimate of the man, the volume of it is a tribute to the statesmanship which led this country to the exalted place it now occupies in its relation to other nations.

McKinley's name will long be remembered as a synonym for domestic prosperity; it will be ever memorable as a mark of the time of America's advance to the front rank of international

In time to come it will be seen that our domestic welfare and the degree of international prestige which we have attained under McKINLEY are inseparable, so that if one is lost the other is in danger. The McKinley era, therefore, will be recognized as one of the most critical and momentous in our history; and to continue it will be the tremendous task of every successor to him in the White House.

Long may the Stars and Stripes wave over a fortunate, happy and respected people, at peace with the world.

# Peary's Latest Achievements.

Mr. PEARY's sledge journey in the spring of last year resulted in another most conspicuous addition to our knowledge of Arctic geography. Greenland is the largest island in the world. With the neighboring islands that geographically pertain to it, this Greenland land mass comprises probably nearly half of the total area of all the Arctic islands. No more important contribution could be made to Arctic geography than to Business and enterprise attained a fix the limits of this enormous territory, and this is the work that PEARY has done. He has surveyed the northern edge of the Greenland archipelago and it may now be mapped with approximate accuracy. The coasts of Greenland, extending for some thousands of miles, have now been outlined except the comparatively short stretch between independence Bay, discovered by PEARY nine years ago, and Cape Bismarck, on the east coast. The enormous task of determining the shape and extent of Greenland, in progress since the Norsemen discovered the island nearly one thousand years ago, is completed.

PEARY'S contributions to this work have included the survey of a part of the unknown coast of Melville Bay on the west coast, the determination of the extreme northwest coast and of the entire north and northeast coasts as far south as Independence Bay, and the rectification of earlier surveys, making changed. His political future, his whole important changes in our mapping of the long, narrow channel leading through Smith Sound to the part of the Arctic Ocean washing the northern shores of Greenland. In addition to his coast work, he has travelled 2,400 miles on the cal discord and conflict of opinion con- inland ice cap, defining its northern termination, and has twice crossed policies to be pursued have ceased to an Grinnell Land, extending further south the mapping of its western shores. Two explorers have attained a higher latitude in the landless eastern part of the Arctic Ocean; but whether or not PEARY succeeds next year in equalling or survote cast against him. Experiment passing the approach to the pole made in by President ROOSEVELT, therefore, the Eastern Hemisphere, he will always is made impossible by such a demonstra- be known as the pioneer who has made tion. The course of his Administration far larger additions to our knowledge is assured: there is no room for doubt of the extreme northern lands and of the most northern inhabitants of the

PEARY has proven that his confidence in dog sledges as a means of traction, for heavy travel, but PEARY has made them his main reliance with brilliant ize the natives as an important factor in and nearly all of his clothing. Others as President ROOSEVELT'S career has been | well as himself have profited by the new a strict party man, happily for the methods of polar work he has introduced. public. That is, it has been without the We are not aware that any other man confusing uncertainties due to political has done so much as this American execcentricity, though his whole public plorer to minimize the dangers and dis-

party. It will not depend on the possible the west coast of Greenland, as his dis- WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES. coveries last year proved that he could travel along a shore line to the north only a few miles farther than the point LOCKWOOD attained. If the ice conditions are practicable he will therefore strike directly northward over the sea from the west side of Robeson ment in New York. The men to whom | Channel. If the sea happens to be open or is choked with drifting floebergs, are of ability, high character and dis- as may possibly be the case, his plans may be defeated, but no explorer can do more than he to surmount great difficulties. With reasonably good fortune it is to be expected that PEARY will make another splendid record in his next and probably his last Arctic campaign.

## Czolgosz at the Bar.

While the echo still lingers of halfmaddened cries that the law of our country is not adequate to avenge the murder of President McKINLEY, Justice has assumed the throne at Buffalo with a majesty that stirs the heart of every good citizen with pride and awe. Law, neither hurrying nor sluggish, passionless and pitiless, but careful to the uttermost of those rights of the accused whose maintenance is one of the foundation stones of civilization, has seized the wretched Czolgosz in its grasp and is about to try him. Two of the most honored members of the bar of Buffalo and of the State have been assigned to the murderer's defence. Villain that he is, there is no legal privilege sanctioned by Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that he cannot claim or that will not be allowed.

When the assassin of the late President CARNOT, CASERIO, was tried, he was defended by the dean of the bar in the city of his crime. Two former Justices of the New York Supreme Court have been designated as the counsel of CZOLGOSZ, the Hon. LORAN L. LEWIS and the Hon, ROBERT C. TITUS. They never were more honored. In spreading the mantle of the law over this Anarchist they are defending first not him but the law itself.

More important than retribution to any criminal is the maintenance of the

One of the City Magistrates (the City Magistrates are now generally under the law attorneys actually admitted to practice) has decided that the sale of stoked beef on Sunday is not contrary to the "butchers' which went into effect on Sept. 1. He held that the law prohibited the sale of fresh meats only, and that smoked beef, dried beef and cured ham are cooked meats and the sale of that kind of meat does not constitute a violation of the law. The anti-meat selling " I w provides that uncooked flesh foods or meats, fresh or salt " shall not be sold on Sunday. Now the advocates of this law have been de manding that it should be strictly enforced, while the opponents have been insisting that it should be regarded as a dead letter-as such new regulations often are. The same controversy has arisen whenever there has been an amendment to the Penal Code as to Sunday selling and practically whenever there has been an addition to those ordinances which resemble the "Don'ts," describing the various acts prohibited by etiquette.

s very large proportion of the total number of yearly arrests in New York city now comes from alleged violations of "laws" not generally known as such. There were last year 7,673 arrests for violations of promiscuous "corporation ordinances," 32 for violations of the dental law, 125 for violations of the factory laws, lations of the hotel law, three for violations of the oleomargarine law, 25 for violations of the primary law, 496 for violations of sepulchre law, 2 for violations of the boarding house law, 877 for miscellaneous violations of the Penal Code, 278 for violations of the bottle law, four for violations of the combustible law and 687 for violations of the health law, a total of 10,254 nearly 10 per cent. of all the arrests.

In Kansas City next Saturday a " new national party " will be produced to order. It will be the successor of the Allied Third party formed a little while ago by certain Missouri Populists and Democrats. That it is in urgent need of a new name.

The feats in record breaking which dur ing the summer, and conspicuously in the past few days, have been accomplished by bicyclists assisted by motor cycles, invite attention to the rapid progress made in this country in the manufacture of these self-propelled vehicles, although motor pacing, or, in fact, pacing of any sort, is deplorable in races intended to determine

the relative powers of wheelmen. Last Monday night, for example, MICHAEL, the Welsh bicycle champion, was able with the aid of motor cycles as pacemakers. to lower the mile indoor record to 1 minute and 83 1-5 seconds; this time being 2 1-5 seconds better than the former figures. Continuing, he finished his second mile in 3:08 4-5, which was better than the old two-

mile record by 1 4-5 seconds. The recent automobile endurance tes in which six motor cycles were entered, furnished a notable proof of the practicatility of these vehicles for outdoor use If the despatches were accurate, the first competitor to reach Herkimer, 242 miles from the starting point in New York, was Mr. C. H. METZ, who rode a gasolene motor eyele of two and three-quarters horse power and 175 pounds weight. Further on toward Rochester the roads became almost impassable for vehicles of any sort, on account of deep mud, and the meter cycles were bothered greatly in conse-quence. The obstacle of weight still remains to be overcome in the construction of cycles of this type, but its use is bound to

lows may go I emocratic - Buffalo Courte-And the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS may decide to carry Vermont and the other New England States once more.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-NO. When Queen Victoria died, if I remember rightly, the English theatres all closed until after the funeral. When President McKinley died the majority of the New York theatres omit proceeded to business merrily until the day of the funeral, when they propose to remain dark. Was Queen Victoria better beloved

A Noble Tribute to President McKinley and a Warning to the People.

Remarks of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday. It seems almost a desecration for any one o attempt to add anything to the admirable resolutions that have just been submitted for your consideration. A blow has been struck at the office and at the man. The office survives, and will survive imperishable in the affection of the American people. The man is dead. Ah, the pity of it! The pity of it!

Such a man is rarely to be found in the active sphere of public life. He was the embodiment of sweetness and light. In all the years of my contact with him in the halls of Congress I never knew his temper to be ruffled. He was master of himself. He was fit to be the master of others.

He was never betrayed by the exigencies of debate into invective or into personal sarcasm. Of all the men who during the ten years of my association with him were in the House of Representatives, I may truly say that no man was ever better beloved both by his party associates and his political opponents. He never allowed the truth as it seemed to him, to be distorted by partisan misrepresentation, and when calumny was rife he was the first to come to the rescue of the person attacked, even though it were one of his political opponents.

Heretofore in the history of the country two assassinations have taken place, but they were rather directed against the individual than the office. This occurrence marks a new development in the history of the United States. This high office is dear to us all because it represents the majesty of the people. An attack upon the office is, therefore, an attack upon all the people of the United States.

Upon the poor, wretched degenerate who has been impelled to this crime we know the penalty of the law will be imposed. Bu what penalty will reach those who have incited this victim by their vile and destructive doctrines to this deed of blood?

Who is responsible for this event? Surely the cause of it is to be found in the perverse teachings of a reckless press that has not hesitated to coin conscience into dollars. Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"

The President of this chamber has alluded to future legislation. I do not know what it may accomplish, but I should expect very little from it. From a more earnest public opinion, from a sounder public judgment, I should expect more. And it is from such gentlemen as belong to this chamber that the influence must come, the reformation must be effected.

So long as prominent men in public life or in the walks of business, or in the spheres of society, are willing to recognize by social receptions, by subscriptions to the papers which we all recognize as at the foundation of this sad development in public opinion, by their advertisements which support these papers, so long as gentlemen in your positon shall give your countenance, either by social intercourse or otherwise, to these enemies of mankind, to these traitors to numanity, it is idle to deplore events like this,

Let us see that they are made impossible by raising the standard of the conscience of the community to a higher plane, when shall be impossible for the assassin to justify himself by the arguments of a de-

structive logic. In regard to President McKinley, there nothing left but the pride which we must all feel that the country has produced such man, that the people have the wisdom to place such a servant in the highest position in this land, that his memory will be a precious legacy, and that that wonderful address which he delivered at the close of his life shall be regarded as a legacy to be framed with the Farewell Address of Washington and the them break their hearts! We all knew some petual admonition to the people of this land and of encouragement to its young men to the Sunday law, one for violation of the adhere to the highest standard of truth, jus-

# McKinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The passing away of our beloved President Mc Kinley is an event that brings universal grief and regret, but the nobility of his life can teach us all many lessons. As a soldler and officer before he was 21, a young and honest lawyer, an ideal son, a perfect husband, a true American, a statesman from the beginning of his political career, this life is one which we can all worship and from whose amiability, kindness, courage and serenity, struggling souls can draw fresh hope. One might quote a hundred epigrams from his virtues, for the late President was kind and in the words of Elibu Burritt, "Kindness is the music of good will to men and on this harp the smallest fingers may play Heaven's sweetest tunes on earth." The President was criticised for yielding too much

we are told. "He who strikes the chord of barmony brings Heaven to the soul." Mr. McKinley was acknowledged by all to have been simple and unostentatious and William Penn said: "Sense shines with a double lustre when it is set

o others' opinions for the sake of harmony and yet

worth a kingdom." The President was temperate in all things and there is an old quotation that "Moderation is the sliken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues,"

bridle and Reason's girdle." Our beloved dead showed courage on the battlefield and on the bed of sickness, and "Courage is ad-

Personal enthusiasm which the writer feels sure will be indorsed by thousands of true Americans may excuse so many superlatives, as the contemplation of the President's perfections have been an inspiration to many and they can be well summarized in a poetic fragment the source of which has escaped the memory:

"His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles. His thoughts sincere, his heart immaculate; His tears pure messengers sent from his hear! His heart as far from fraud as Heaven from earth. BOSTON, Sept. 16. A. H. WILLIAMS.

# English Soldiers Wearing Mourning.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir The English army men stationed here, trying to minimize the discomforts of a summer in New Orleans, and utterly regardless of appearances and comment, have been going about for months in the most startling and bizarre style of raiment imaginable. To morning they appeared in either white flannel or linen, but each wearing a mourning band on his left sleeve, a black neck scarf band on his left sleeve, a black neck scarf and a black band on his Panama. I men-tion this incident because had they neglected this mark of respect to our feelings it never could have been noticed here. As it is, these men have caused a lump to climb into the throat of more than one American, and came near making me forget that I was of Irish descent. New Orlieans, Sept. 14. W. S. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir In regard to fund for Policeman Marrinan, in case the matter crystallizes, I will forward to you \$5 to help toward ompensating the gentleman a man must be a gen

MEXICANS MUST GO HOME. American Workmen Replacing Allen Labor

PHŒNIX, Ariz., Sept. 17 .- An Important industrial change is taking place in the Southwest. The Mexican laborer is being driven out by the American workman. Since Arizona, Texas and New Mexico have been under American control, alien labor has been used largely for certain purposes. On railroads, in the mines and it ranch work, Mexicans have been employed at wages that prohibited competition from

American workmen. Of all laboring men in this country, there is none, except the Chinamen, who can exist in apparent comfort and happiness on pay so small as the Mexican. wages of \$1 a day the average Mexican easily contrives to provide for a family of a dozen, besides a large troops of dogs and several horses. Tortillas and frijol les constitute the major portion of his fare, and his coffee, mescal tobacco and other luxuries he manages to exist without, when funds are low. For clothing he cares

the original Indian inhabitants of the country and the Spanish conquerors and should not be confounded with the true Mexican They are a cross breed and have many of the bad qualities of the two races from which they are descended. While their work is cheap, the American workmen will prove the more economical in the end the ability to do twice the work and it better. In former years the Mexito do it better. can has been a necessity, in the sparsely settled country when Americans were uncommon, but the rapid settlement of the Southwest, is bringing in enough men

the southwest, is bringing in enough their to replace every Mexican.

The Federal authorities are joining in the move to keep down the Mexican population in the Southwest, and the customs officials along the boundary line are guarding against labor, in vic-laws. It is the importation of labor, in violation of the Contract Labor laws. It is not generally known, but the smuggling of Chinarnen across the border has not been the only evil practised there. Many Mexicans without passports have been smuggled across and it is expected that sensational developments regarding that traffic will be elicited at the trial to follow the recent investigations and dis-

#### THE CZOLGOSZS

Avoid Injustice to the Assassin's Family! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In our wild grief over the death of our beloved that his assassin could suffer a death for every oyal heart he has plunged into sorrow be ause of his dastardly act. This would seem ut justice for the deed that had no justice in it. But, alas, full punishment cannot always be measured for the guilty one, but h, how often it is poured upon the innocent We Americans boast of 'fair play."

he whole it is no idle boast, but there are mes when prejudice clouds our sense of ustice, and this trying time is one of such McKinley in every way, who could see no one of the living heroes to worship, I, too, wish that the man who took him from us could be made to suffer even one-half what he has made this mourning nation undergo. But, in the name of Justice and Mercy, I placed them in the same family with him. that they were apart from him and his doc-trines, so far apart, indeed, that they scarcely knew how rabid those doctrines were. It seems that their sorrow is not great enough because of the shame that one of them has rought upon the family, but that they m he hounded henceforth. The poor, old father ses his position because of his son's evil doings, and, furthermore, is told to leave his ome by the landlord who evidently thinks he is doing a patriotic thing by casting out the father of the murderer of our beloved chief. This is only the beginning. guilty one will, in all probability, die a quick death: the innocent ones must live through the years and years, hounded, disgraced, lists must protest against it. How many parents do we know, honast, virtuous, God-fearing, who have borne children only to have e and therefore, capnot say honestly Tike breeds like. How many large families there are in which each one is different from the other, so different that they cannot be compared any more than the wild rose, the elephant, a meadow brook, a stormy sky? If this holds true in cases that have come under our personal observation may it not also hold true in the thousands that do not? Therefore, let us be just and merciful. Let us thank Fate that it is not one of our blood who did this awful thing. Let us remember that our martyred McKinley was one of the most just and kind hearts that ever lived and that he, could be be here to speak to us, would plead for the innocent and ask that we heap no heavier burden on the family of that criminal than they already bear in knowing that he is one of their blood.

# The Mckinley Autopsy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SO editorial on the subject of Mr. McKinley's injury in this morning's SUN is admirable surgeons generally. There is one point of minor importance that may be of some in-terest after the bacteriological examination has been made. In the enterial the state-ment is made that the bacteria will probably

has been made. In the cultorial the statement is made that the bacteria will probably be found to be streptococci and stapic I court. As a matter of interest allow me to say that the whole course of the case has been typical of infection from another bacterium altogether—the colon baciliae—that is often found in the stomach and that could have easily been carried into the tissues by the bullet. It is characteristic of the colon bacillus that its toxins produce most disastrous intoxication of nerve centres without at the same time liberating energy in the form of heat. A high pulse rate and a low temperature are so characteristic of the action of the colon bacillus, that I presume that several of us surgeons quietly informed our friends as early as Thursday of last week that the case was probably one of volon bacillus infectio: and that Mr. McKinley would probably die on Sauturday morning. The colon bacillus is very prone to cause gangrene in its tract of infection. We shall know in two or three days if this was the microbe that caused disaster. Mr. McKinley had the very best of surgical treatment and there is no criticism to be made of any of the distinguished men who cared for him. The point that I make here is a minor one, but may be of interest.

Katydids and Frest.

# Katydids and Frost.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I have been "keeping tan" on your Connecticut correspondent who, when he heard the katydids singing (?) early in August, wrote that we would have frost by Sept. 15. Vesterday was Sept. 15, and the thermometer regis-tered 70 deg. here at 7 o'clock in the morning, and 82 deg. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the katydids song quite as merrily here during the first week in August as they did in Connecticut.

I wonder if there was ever a time in this section of the country when they were not heard by at least

FRINCETON, Sept. 16 R. M. ANDERNON.

in sorrow in my lif befor but this morning I had to do so when I whas looking in the paper abut the dead Presedent and the louv of the naton I have Cryed in goy many of time May the lord bless Mrs Mckenly and give her power to stand against the storm of the world and keep her close to her redema: Jesus Christ G. A. A l Herby express my sympaty

From the Lewisson Journal. Senator Prye, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, Vice-President upon Mr. Roosevelt's

States Senate, Vice President upon Mr. Roosevert's succession to the Presidency, was seen at his home in Lewiston on Saturday and said.

"You ask me to talk, but i do not feel like it. My relations with Mr. McKinley for a quarter of a century. relations with Mr. McKinley for a quarter of a century have been very close, and I know I have personally how a warm friend. My first acquaintance with him was when he came into the floure of Representatives. We drew our seats there. I was unfortunate, he fortunate. The nest day his seat was mine, mine his, and, against my protest, he insisted it should the street car on Sept. 12. Two passengers, see that are a new member he would dow. He was picked up on the street car.

REWARDS OF THE MUSICIAN. The Fascinated Street Audience and the

One Man Who Paid. In a side street, at the foot of an elevated railroad stairway, stood a hand organ man with a big piano-organ of the modern kind on wheels, and a very good one this one was, too, playing "Dolly Gray." His audience, extending around in a sort of open semicircle on the sidewalk in front of the organ, was limited in numbers, but made up of persons all interested in the music.

Beginning on the right there was a small oursemaid with a child in a baby carriage. Next stood a young mother with a small child. Next, a little back from the line of the semicircle, was a bootblack sitting on one of the chairs of his stand against the

one of the chairs of his stand against the wall of the building and listening intently. Then, back in the circle again, a messenger boy; next to him, at one side of the foot of the elevated steps, a man of fifty or thereabouts, gray-haired and benevolent-looking, on the other side of the steps a youth of sixteen with a bunch of book of sixteen with a bunch of books hed in a leather strap, a boy returning from school, and next to him and standing at the curb and making the last of the listening, at-tentive semi-circle, a boy from a fish market, carrying on his arm a basket in which there was a fish, with the address to which it was to go written on a piece of paper sticking to its side.

It was a good hand organ, a very good one, and "Dolly Gray" catches the fancy, and the semi-circle listened with a steadily growing interest. When the music struck nto the swinging refrain: "Good-by, Dolly must leave you, tho' it breaks my heart go," every listener stood motionless. e little child that stood apart from its mother seemed absolutely rigid in the fixit of its pose, so fascinated was it. The bootblack sat leaning forward in his chair the gray-haired man was obviously struck and the boy with the fish was seemingly frozen in the attitude of inclination to one side, which he had taken to counterbalance the weight of the fish. And so they listened

And then the young woman assistant of the hand organ man went around holding the tambourine for contributions. She did not offer this to the young nursemaid with the child in the carriage; apparently she thought it would be useless to do so. She did hold it out to the young mother with the music-fascinated child, but received nothing from her.

She did not even offer it to the boot-

black who seemed by virtue of his semi-public occupation, in a way like that of the organ grinder himself, exempt from contribution. The messenger boy had gone The pensive benevolent-appearing gray-haired man contributed one cent. The youth with the books and the boy with the fish didn't even see the tambouring when was held in front of them; their nerve vas perfect: they looked on right over it, the young woman did bem to change their minds; she knew them. She simply turned there, at that end of the semi-circle, and went back to her place at the side of the hand organ, se player had already shifted the switch and started on another tune.

#### SHOWER BATHS IN SCHOOL. An Interesting Experiment Begins Hopefully on the East Side.

In the large new Public School 1, a Catherine and Henry streets, Dr. W. L. Ettinger, the principal, began yesterday the use of the shower baths in the basement by the boy pupils. There are fourteen of these baths in the basement, and it is the intention to have all the boy pupils in the school use them. The use of the baths is not compulsory, the teachers only aiming to encourage the children to keep themselves clean. But judging from yesterday's experiment the boys will not require so much urging as it had been supposed they might. It seemed rather that the permission to use the baths would probably have to be regarded as a mark of the teachers' approbation for good behavior.

ers' approbation for good behavior. No trouble was anticipated with the older pupils, whom it has not been so difficult to induce to keep clean; but the younger children have failed to perceive any necesor reason for the teachers' demand cleanliness. So the beginning yesterallowing for dressing and undressing. This is the ordinary time allowed for re-

# the Schools of the United States.

At the beginning of the present school year there were 6,189 school teachers in New York county (Manhattan and The Bronx boroughs), 3,970 in Brooklyn and 1,000 in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, a total of 11,169 in the whole of the

Greater New York.
Chicago has 6,000 school teachers, more than one-half the number of New York. but Chicago is a city of large area, with a compact population in only a few wards. and it is moreover, a city in which, by reason of the variety and diversity of the lan-guages spoken by school children, a larger

guages spoken by school children, a larger relative proportion of teachers is required than in New York.

There are 3,500 school teachers in Philadelphia, 1,950 in Boston, 1,750 in Baltimere, 1,200 in Washington, 1,375 in Cleveland, 1,000 in Cincinnati, 1,800 in St. Leuis, 1,000 in San Francisco, 700 in New Orleans, 500 in Detroit, 850 in Minuackee, 830 in Minueapolis, 800 in Newark, 1,000 in Pittsburg, 750 in Rochoster and 650 in Providence, R. I. There are in the whole United States. There are in the whole United States nearly 300,000 teachers and instructors, including those who give lectures or special

### CANADIANS DIDN'T GET HIM. Capt. Barry Reaches Chicago With the Hartford and Changes Her Name.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—After being chased across Lake Erie by the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel, Capt. Miles Barry arrived bere late last night with the ship Hartin in my life. He said 'tuck-tuck' and in my life. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.-After being chased ford, which he recently purchased in New York. Capt. Barry incurred the dis-pleasure of the Canadian officials by re-fusing to pay \$500, which amount, it was said, would cover the damage done to a Grand Trunk Railway bridge with which the Hartford collided while passing through the Welland Canal. Some time during last night the Hartford changed her name and it is now known as the Charles H. Hackley.

and it is now known as the Charles H. Hackley.
Capt. Barry anticipates no international complications as a result of his brush with the Canadian customs officers.

# Trust Accountant's Santty Questioned.

At the request of Rudd C. Rann, assistant secretary of the Whiskey Trust, Magistrate Brann in Yorkville court yesterday comcontinue so, saying that as a new member he would have little to do, and as an oid member, a convenient seat would be of importance to me. This members into accordance to the charge of intoxication. This charge was dismissed yesterday before he was sent to the hospital.

PROFIT IN STEALING SONGS. Airs That Become Favorites Quickly Imi-

tated and Thrust on the Market. It is apparently an accident of the business of song writing that the plagiarist and imitator can succeed better than the originator. The same remark can scarcely be made of any other occupation, but evidence of its truthfulness in relation to the song writers is to be found on every side. The manner of utilizing another man's work is not so obvious as to bring with it grounds for breach of copyrigh aithough the imitation of popular songs is always close enough to gain all the advantage that comes from a resemblance

o the original. It would ordinarily be thought that a song very much resembling one that had been sung from one end of the country to the other would stand very little chance of success; that the public would already have had its fill of this particular melody. But the reverse is true and so soon as one song has gained a great vogue, the publishers that are not fortunate enough to have the rights to it immediately set some of their housebroken composers to work on an imitation, which shall be as much as possible like the first, but avoid infringement. If the hired imitator does his work well, the second song is likely to make as much money for all concerned as the

riginal. One of the songs heard now on all sides is a direct copy with a few changes of tempo and variations of rhythm of a song composed just after the war with and dealing with that subject. It great success and was sung and whistled from Maine to Santiago. The copy, at present the song of the day, is going to make just as much money for everybody concerned in its publication although it differs in only the most obvious details from the song that inspired it. The differ-ence, however, is great enough to protect the composer and his publishers from

legal proceedings
In this way has every popular song had
its follower. "The Sunshine of Paradise
Alley" was copied almost interally in another song that immediately followed it, and the same experience befell every other ditty that attained more than usual popularity So soon as the astute publishers see that a bailed has gone ahead of others in its sale arity of the public with the air when it is heard in the slightly changed form which about it if they did. Familiarity brees, in the business of popular songs only affect Familiarity breeks tion, and once the air-sounds known it appeals to the hearer with more force. Thus these plagiarisms of well-known tunes are successful before those that have to make their way as new songs; and hence the eagerness of the publishers to cap ties. game of their rivais.

In exploiting these more familiar songs the music firms are not put to the same expense that they are compelled to sustain through the introduction of the quite original and unknown works. The dem-onstrator, as he is called, who journeys from one end of the country to the other like a kind of musical commercial traveller, is not needed to the same extent, and much less work is required to make the song known, although one or two variety

teer to sing in the churches on Sundays or at prayer meeting the sacred tunes he has to sell. He may take orders himself or leave the catalogue of his firm's publi-cations. Thus the songs are made known where there are no theatres to introduce

for cleanliness. So the beginning yester-day was made with the children in the primary grades and the practice will be extended to the older pupils. The plan is extended to the older pupils. The plan is for cleanliness. So the beginning yester-them. Some of the church choirs even in the New York churches are said to act as demon-strators of a kind not suspected by the music committee of the church, although and to limit the time of this charge against the choirmasters may their bath to fifteen minutes altogether, be calumny. The demonstrator has an allowing for dressing and undressing easier job when he strikes one of these copies

allowing for dressing and undressing. This is the ordinary time allowed for recess, and as no better way of exercising at the schools than the bath is available, this bathing time will take the place of the recess and will not interfere with the studies, while it will be of inestimable benefit to the children.

Dr. Ettinger said that it was too early yet to say exactly how the plan would work out, but it was his expectation that from 150 to 200 boys could bathe each day, which would enable the whole attendance to enjoy the bath in the course of two weeks. The basement of the school can be heated, and out, but it was his expectation that tree out, but it was his expectation that the basement of the school can be heated, and it is the intention to continue the use of the baths throughout the year. A man will be in charge of them. The whole scheme is an experiment at the Henry street school, which is the only one in the city yet equipped with the shower baths.

\*\*ARMY OF TEACHERS.\*\*

\*\*ARMY OF TEACHERS.\*\*

\*\*ARMY OF TEACHERS.\*\*

\*\*ARMY OF TEACHERS.\*\*

\*\*Then he sat down, much to the relief of a woman in the adjoining box who had jumped out of sight as she might have jumped out of a window when she heard the singlety and saw the attention of the audience which cared no more for him than for the song, was silent the work in trying to impress the song on the public. That song, moreover happened to be stolen from a more popular president.

### RUNS STOCK FARM IN BACK YARD. Complaint Against Young Minister Reveals a Model Institution.

The Rev. W. P. Mackay, a young him copal minister, who is at present to missi ary work, was summoned to the Adastreet court in Brooklyn yesterday answer to a charge of maintaining a pulnuisance by keeping goats, ducks and chickens on his premises at 87 Grant avenue in East New York. Mr. Mackay admits that he has kept as many as four Augora goats, five kids, twenty ducks and a hundred chickens on the little plot of ground in the rear of his house but contends that his stock farm has been managed in the most approved manner and that no complaints whatever have ever been made except by two spiteful neighbors. The examination was postponed for a week.

Dr. Robert A. Black, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, paid an unexpected visit to the Rev. Mr. Mackay's

an unexpected visit to the Rev. Mr. Mackay's farm yesterday and said there was no cause whatever for complaint. He said "I found the whole place as neat as a pin The stable in which the goats are kept would be a model for a horse stable. There are neat little stalls, racks and bins for the feed and a perfect system of drainage. Mr. Mackay did not know that I was com-

in my file. He said thek-tuck-tuck and immediately every chicken and duck is the waste of country out there ran at hicall. Then he said shoo-shoo and all of the chickens and ducks but a very few ran away. But the very few filed through a hole in the minister's fence and apparently found their home.

"He did the same thing with the goats

that were browsing about. This prose-cution will be stopped, for I think the little minister is all right.

Before becoming a minister, Mr. Mackay was a midshipman in the British Navy

#### and a reporter. special Journey for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Dressing Case.

NEWPORT, R. I. Sept. 17 - John Moore, fourteen-year-old lad employed by one of the local telegraph offices started to-day on a trip to New York. The trip is made at the request of William R. Vanderbilt. Jr., who left Newport in a hurry a day or two ago, forgetting in his haste his dressing Moore was sent to New York on the 1 o'clock train.

Jarne's Attentive is the safest and surest of The